THREE EXPERIMENTS ON 'FREE ENERGY'

Part 2

THE SOLID-STATE ENERGY PROBE EXPERIMENT

The third experiment which tells me that I am on the verge of a breakthrough in penetrating the barrier giving access to 'free energy' in a solid-state device has yielded its own surprises.

Here I built a form of transformer that is intended to serve as an exploratory test rig. I shall, owing to the developing length of this communication, curtail the constructional details and leave something for future reporting.

The test involved setting up a DC magnetic bias in the x-direction and an AC transverse magnetic oscillation in the y-direction. Again I used the above-described technique of studying the shape and form of the B-H loop developed by the AC flux.

The AC excitation was of low magnetic flux density amplitude so that the eddy-current losses should be negligible, as should hysteresis loss. I was operating in the flux rotation zone and above the B-H knee where rotational hysteresis loss diminishes rapidly to zero. I expected the B-H 'loop' to show as a line on my oscilloscope and, indeed, such a line did appear. I had to expand it off the range of the screen by increasing the x deflection sensitivity substantially in order to trace the small capacitive contribution of my circuit for integrating induced EMF to derive the B signal. I could find no trace of a loss. Moreover, the line was not curved: it was very straight, which meant that the incremental permeability effective in the direction transverse to DC polarisation was virtually constant.

This was as expected from my theoretical reasoning, but there was a surprise in that the transverse permeability was smaller than I expected, by a factor of ten.

Now, if you are wondering what this means, note that my object is to store 'reluctance' energy by that transverse excitation, meaning energy that goes in as inductance energy and is recovered without loss on the down quarter-cycle. By making that transverse oscillation stronger and stronger, the object is then to deflect the primary polarisation so that the intrinsic ferromagnetic power develops flux oscillations in the axis of the primary coil. The aim is to tap energy from that deflected 'reluctance' energy source, most of which is powered by the atomic spins in the ferromagnet, and use that energy on the up quarter-cycle.

This process then allows the polarising bias, which could be that provided by a permanent magnet, to reset as the transverse current diminishes, but the shortfall in the stored 'reluctance' energy given back to the magnetising coil in that transverse direction has then to be made up by the magnet.

The experiment I report here goes no further than showing that the transverse excitation is a pure, virtually loss-free, inductive process which involved a characteristic magnetic permeability indicating a 30:1 ratio of ferromagnetic power input compared with external power input. That is the starting point which will, I am sure, lead to the fourth experiment in which that energy is diverted and used without affecting the input magnetisation circuit. Then the recovery of energy upon demagnetisation of that latter circuit will occur, but as it cannot take used energy back from a load, the polarising magnetic source simply has to do the work and so leave the quantising vacuum field in a cooler state.

Rather than wait until I am ready to report such further progress, I thought it appropriate to inform you and, via you, the readers of your newsletter at this stage.

CONCLUSION

In summary, just as with the reluctance motor, one seeks to use a magnet to inject inductive energy into an air gap and then release that energy as mechanical work as the air gap closes, before

switching the magnetic interaction off; so, with the x-y system, the object is to (a) promote interaction between the x-field and the y-field to set up an energy potential at a threshold level, (b) trigger the release of that energy to a coil on the x-direction connected to an output load, and (c) allow the x-field to recover by drawing on the vacuum energy system before reactivating the interaction with the y-field.

I shall now be taking this research forward to reach that ultimate objective of generating energy output by tapping the action that powers ferromagnetism, but I hope you and your readers will understand why I have written this letter.

I want to bridge the credibility gap between those who claim the 'impossible' and those who decry those claims. In the middle ground there are simple laboratory experiments to be performed to show the physical basis that underlies what is claimed. Once one gets beyond such laboratory experiments and into technology, one has entered the realm of confidentiality and proprietary information that restricts communication. If the academic and university world, in its educational role as the fountain of knowledge, stands aloof because 'free energy' is seen as 'impossible' or actively resist attempts to find funding for such research, then we confront a sorry and unhappy situation. My plea, therefore, addressed to anyone who can understand how a transformer works, is to repeat the middle experiment reported above [see NEXUS vol. 2, #18] and see for one's own self that the academic world has buried its head in the sand in a desert that so needs the benefit of over-unity reluctance motor technology.

This letter has become too long and you may wonder why I am addressing it to you in this way rather than writing it as a formal paper. I suppose my reason is connected with your personal efforts to arouse the interest by writing to Al Gore, the Vice-President of your country. He did not address your concern about the USA missing out on the 'free energy' front. I see that in his reply to you dated 24th June 1993, which you included in your September 1993 newsletter, he preferred to emphasise how a new generation of educational computer hardware and software can make that revolutionary difference in the classroom. To sum this up, he is telling you that technology is new if it helps to teach old technology in a different way. With the right computer software we can all become better educated and share the same knowledge, well-formulated and fully in compliance with standard convention.

This is what is so sad about the modern computer age. We have so much information at our fingertips by pressing the buttons of a keyboard, but I do not believe that any of that vast store of computer data could provide the inspiration needed to see the need for the three experiments I have reported above. So much of the brainpower of the quality that can understand magnetism and see its potential for solving our energy problems has, in fact, gone into computer pursuits, whilst the primary electrical power technology has, for its new ideas, degenerated into historical investigation of unsolved mysteries from the Tesla era. Perhaps, if I had not myself been drawn into the computer industry owing to the declining opportunity for engineering talent in electrical power technology, I might even have contributed to the energy revolution at an earlier date. As it is, I am expecting to find that Hans Coler proves to be the champion in the historical contest for 'free energy' fame, and I am wondering how those who write the history explaining why Coler's work was treated as an 'official secret' will express their findings in that educational computer of the future.

POSTSCRIPT

As I am receiving too many requests for information about the research project I follow and the costs involved are escalating, I shall be publishing a sequence of reports under the 'Energy Science' banner and supplying these for a nominal charge. My plan is to interest readers also in the theoretical groundwork of understanding the vacuum medium which powers the ferromagnet. To this end, and so long as limited supplies last, I offer to anyone who now purchases, directly from me, a copy of my book *Modern Aether Science* to follow surface mail, delivery of that book with a complimentary copy of the first report giving full details of the above experiments, including the mathematical analysis and data. Payment of £15 in pounds sterling (payable to Sabberton Publications) or USD$25 by cheque drawn on a US bank (payable to Harold Aspden) is required. Address:

Sabberton Publications
PO Box 35
Southampton, SO9 7BU, UK.

This article is extracted from an open letter written to Donald A. Kelly of The Space Energy Association, PO Box 11422 Clearwater, Florida 34616, USA, for inclusion in the Association's quarterly *Space Energy Newsletter.*

INSTITUTE FOR NEW ENERGY —INTERNATIONAL REPORT—

by Toby Grotz

The following report describes the state of the art in Space Power research around the world. The trip was made in November and December 1993 to researchers in Australia, New Zealand, Japan, India, Austria, Switzerland and England. The purpose of the trip was to find and encourage inventors and researchers to bring their hardware to the Second International Symposium on New Energy, to be held 13th to 15th May 1994 at the Denver Hilton South. (For more information about the Symposium, contact *New Energy News*, Salt Lake City, (801) 583 6232.) The trip produced 13 rolls of film and 15 hours of videotape. The inventors and researchers are listed below with a short description of their work. We found that Space Power Generators are on the way to becoming a reality. Several systems are ready for commercial application and are in the process of raising funds for manufacturing or are seeking licensing agreements.

Bill McMurtry

Bill has built several Pulsed Electric Motor Generators (PEMG), also known as the Adams Motor. He first became interested in the Adams Motor after reading about it in NEXUS Magazine. We were able to photograph and videotape his latest model which runs between 200% to 300% efficient. Efficiency tests were conducted with a pony brake and with oscilloscope and instrumentation described in the Adams Pulsed Electric Motor Generator Manual published by NEXUS Magazine.

Bill is an Australian with a background in electronics, graphic art design, and physics. Bill has not published any papers and refers those wishing to duplicate the Adams machine to the diagrams published in NEXUS and in the PEMG Manual.

Bill has joined the firm of Robert Adams Developments Limited as an associate.

Contact: Bill McMurtry, 11 Kintore Street, Annerley, Qld 4103, Australia.

Bruce DePalma

Bruce DePalma is the inventor of the N-Machine and coined the term in reference to the "nth degree". N-Machine technology involves Rotating Magnetic Fields and Inertial Field Disturbance. DePalma claims that others have pirated his work: Adam Trombley, et. al., took out a patent, and a current investor has also applied for a patent without his permission, after confidential details were disclosed.

Bruce is a graduate of Harvard and MIT, and has a B.Sc. in physics and electrical engineering. At MIT he worked with Doc Egerton, founder and CEO of EG&G, and with Edward Land of Polaroid Corp. During his stay at MIT he taught electrical engineering classes at and managed a research lab. Major influences have been the work of Egerton, Land, Tesla and Faraday. According to Bruce, the operation of the N-Machine is put into simple terms by saying that "Rotating magnetic fields disturb the fabric of space (ether)".

Bruce has written and presented many papers, and an extensive bibliography details his experiments with rotating gyroscopes, spinning ball-bearings, tuning forks and Accutron watches subject to magnetic field influence. A book describing his work and a videotape will be available soon.

Present efforts have produced a compact N-Machine about 2 cubic feet in volume, weighing about 300 pounds, capable of 100 kW output at speeds up to 18,000 rpm. The rotor uses two 3-inch diameter by 3-inch-long neodymium iron boron magnets and mercury brushes. Current plans are to sell this model as a research tool to universities and free energy researchers interested in studying the N-Machine effect.

Contact: DePalma Institute, Private Bag 11, Oerere Point, New Zealand.

Floyd "Sparky" Sweet

Sparky Sweet is an electrical engineering graduate of MIT. "Sparky" is a nickname he received during his days at General Electric as one of their top technicians.

Sweet's device is called the Vacuum Triode Amplifier (VTA). It is a solid-state f/e device, and incorporates bifiler coils, magnets and motional fields. The VTA is the most powerful as well as the most well-documented of recent solid-state Space Power Generators with a gain of 2,000,000. One version of the VTA consists of 4 x 6 x 1-inch magnets with bifiler and solenoid coils between the magnets. A videotape produced in 1987 by Tom Bearden and Sparky Sweet, and shown widely at recent conferences, shows a meticulous array of instruments on the input and output. The input is stimulated by a 10 volt, 60 Hz, 300 microwatt signal. The output is

a 120 volt, 60 Hz, 600 watt output, lighting five 100-watt incandescent lamps, driving a table fan, stepped down to 24 volts AC and rectified to power a DC motor and several light bulbs.

The video also shows that likes attract, in contradiction of standard physics but in vindication of the words of Walter Russell. A specially modified TV set is used to show the magnetic lines of force of magnets placed against the screen. As shown on the video, so-called flux lines link together when like poles are placed opposite each other—the exact opposite of what is seen when using iron filings. Sparky has written several papers concerning the technology that may be involved in Space Power Generators. The most intriguing paper is titled "Something is Nothing". The Institute For New Energy hopes to publish this paper at a later date.

Sparky continues to improve and refine his systems as well as conduct research in medical fields of interest.

Robert Adams

The Adams Motor can be described as a switched, variable-reluctance pulsed magnetic motor, with reported efficiencies up to 2,000%. Formal reports from a Ph.D. Systems Engineering scientist in the United States show a VAX computer system analysis of 1,254% efficiency. While we were in Whakatane, we videotaped and photographed pony brake tests on a model that demonstrated 400% efficiency. The Adams effect was first noted by Mr Adams 27 years ago when he was trying to develop methods of overcoming the inefficiencies that cause drag, heating and other losses in motors.

We were able to see the first unit he built as well as numerous models built since his first discovery. One Adams Motor operates a small table saw. Motor sizes range from a few to several hundred watts.

Although he was over overwhelmed by opposition for 27 years, from the Prime Minister of New Zealand (Muldoon) on down, Adams has come out on top as his motor and test results are being verified worldwide. It is interesting to note that Mr Adams told us that, until he published the NEXUS article, he was totally unaware that there was a worldwide network of free energy researchers. We wonder how many other inventions are currently waiting to be discovered.

Robert Adams founded the New Zealand chapter of the IEEE in May of 1968. This is somewhat ironic as the IEEE is sure to resist accepting the Adams effect in much the same way that they have resisted recognising the achievements of Nikola Tesla. It is the opinion of Adams that Space Power is coupled into the system through the core of the stator at the time of the reversal pulse. A full understanding of the machine operation can be found in the Adams Pulsed Electric Motor Generator Manual published by NEXUS Magazine. This Manual details the construction of the machine and has allowed many people to report duplication and verification of the Adams report.

The device consists mainly of a rotor with four magnets, four relay coils, a battery and a commutator. An understanding of the theory can also be had by reading the work of Harold Aspden that has appeared in NEXUS (see vol. 2, no. 18, and this issue) and in other issues of *New Energy News*.

Harold Aspden is also an associate of the company recently formed by Adams, and is helping with the patent process of new embodiments. The Adams Motor also involves the anti-Lenz effect as described by Stefan Marinov in his paper "The Generator 'Venetin Coliu' Produces Free Energy", published in the *Proceedings of the International Symposium on New Energy*, April 1993, available from the Institute For New Energy, 1304 South College, Fort Collins, CO 80524, USA.
Contact: Robert Adams Developments Ltd, 46 Landing Road, Whakatane, New Zealand.

Yull Brown

Yull Brown is the Bulgarian inventor of a welding process using a stochiometric combination of hydrogen and oxygen as a gas. The flame from the welding torch using this gas has a relatively low temperature. During the demonstrations that we witnessed, we were able to pass our hand through the flame, an act unthinkable with an oxy-acetylene torch. That same flame will, however, fuse steel rod to fire brick and melt tungsten and titanium. The gas, known as Brown's Gas, involves the technology of implosion, and possibly transmutation to produce enormous heat and anomalous and spectacular effects. As an editorial aside, this writer suggests that a Brown's Gas welder and gas generator should be a part of any alternative energy research lab.

The equipment that Yull Brown has developed uses electrolysis to break water into hydrogen and oxygen. The gases are kept under pressure in a mixed state. This eliminates the risk of explosion because, when ignited, these gases implode and form water. The Institute For New Energy hopes to have demonstrations at the next Symposium in May.
Contact: Brown's Gas International, 5063 Densmore Avenue, Encino, CA 91436, USA.

Dr Shuiji Inomata

Inomata's Vacuum theory redefines Dirac's theory as a balanced sea of both positive and negative "shadow" energy of infinite depth. Dr Inomata has worked for the government-funded

Electrotechnical Laboratory (ETL) lab since he was 22 years old. He is a graduate of the University of Electro-communication and received his Ph.D. from the Tokyo Institute of Technology. His theory includes consciousness in the equations of physics. The N-Machine project is funded by the government of Japan. The Electrotechnical Laboratory houses some 500 researchers and 200 support personnel. The lab is the Japanese equivalent of the US Bureau of Standards and The Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI). ETL is funded by the Ministry of Finance through the Ministry of Industry and Trade International (MITI). ETL is currently negotiating with MITI for several million dollars to be spent on a new superconducting N-Machine. Dr Inomata is confident that funding will be provided because all members of Japanese society, including the finance ministers, understand the principle of *Ki* and accept as fact that this world is formed from this primary substance of the universe. (*Ki* may be described as the universal energy that gives birth to all things. *Ki* in Japan is pronounced 'key', as opposed to the Chinese word *Chi* pronounced 'chee'.) Papers on his theory of the energy extraction have been presented at the 26th and 27th IECEC conferences.

As described in his papers, excess energy is observed during tests of the N-Machine. The original impetus to investigate the over-unity phenomenon came from battery-charging anomalies during ETL tests in 1980. These tests used a 100 kV DC supply to effect rapid charging of lead acid batteries for use on electric-powered bicycles. Car batteries were also used. Presented papers describing this effect reported the observation of battery charging in excess of power supplied to the battery. The same effect has also been reported for high voltage pulsing of batteries.

Contact: Electrotechnical Laboratory, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, 1-1-4 Umezono, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki 305, Japan.

Continued in the next issue of NEXUS...